Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	3113266	Carbon supported palladium catalyst	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/05/09 07:03
L2	10788	l1 and (dichlorodifluoromethane or1,1-dichloro-1, 1-difluoromethane)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/05/09 07:05
L3	24	II2 and reactor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/05/09 07:09
L4	837	alluminum isoproxide	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/05/09 07:10
L5	1840734	activated carbon	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/05/09 07:10
L6	146407	palladium	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/05/09 07:11
L7	239	I4 and catalyst	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/05/09 07:11
L8	303545	I5 and catalyst	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/05/09 07:11
L9	88404	I6 and catalyst	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/05/09 07:12
L10	73	17 and 18 and 19	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/05/09 07:13
L11	0	I10 and dichlorodifluoromethane	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/05/09 07:12
L12	0	I10 and hydrodechlorination	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/05/09 07:13

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
S38	822782	ALUMINUM ISOPROPYLOXIDE	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/05/09 10:33
S39	126283	S38 AND CATALYST	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/05/09 10:33
S40	102905	S39 AND (ACTIVATED CARBON)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/05/09 10:34
S41	722102	S40 AND PALLADIUM CATALYST	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/05/09 10:35
S42	102905	S40 AND (PALLADIUM CATALYST)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/05/09 10:36
S43	55	S42 AND HYDRODECHLORINATION	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/05/09 11:30

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        FEB 25
                CA/CAPLUS - Russian Agency for Patents and Trademarks
                 (ROSPATENT) added to list of core patent offices covered
                PATDPAFULL - New display fields provide for legal status
         FEB 28
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                 data from INPADOC
                BABS - Current-awareness alerts (SDIs) available
        FEB 28
NEWS
     6 FEB 28
                MEDLINE/LMEDLINE reloaded
NEWS
     7
        MAR 02
                GBFULL: New full-text patent database on STN
NEWS
                REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY - Sequence annotations enhanced
NEWS
     8 MAR 03
                MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS 9 MAR 03
NEWS 10 MAR 22 KOREAPAT now updated monthly; patent information enhanced
NEWS 11 MAR 22 Original IDE display format returns to REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY
                PATDPASPC - New patent database available
NEWS 12 MAR 22
                REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with experimental property tags
NEWS 13 MAR 22
NEWS 14 APR 04 EPFULL enhanced with additional patent information and new
                 fields
NEWS 15 APR 04
                EMBASE - Database reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 16 APR 18 New CAS Information Use Policies available online
                Patent searching, including current-awareness alerts (SDIs),
NEWS 17 APR 25
                 based on application date in CA/CAplus and USPATFULL/USPAT2
                 may be affected by a change in filing date for U.S.
                 applications.
                 Improved searching of U.S. Patent Classifications for
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NEWS 18 APR 28 Improved searching of U.S. Patent Classifications for U.S. patent records in CA/CAplus

NEWS EXPRESS JANUARY 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01a, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 10 JANUARY 2005

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=> S ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE

219466 ALUMINUM

256 ISOPROPOXIDE

L1 38 ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE (ALUMINUM(W)ISOPROPOXIDE)

=> S PALLADIUM PRECURSOR

99821 PALLADIUM

102758 PRECURSOR

L2 0 PALLADIUM PRECURSOR (PALLADIUM(W) PRECURSOR)

=> S PALLADIUM CATALYST

99821 PALLADIUM

665 CATALYST

L3 0 PALLADIUM CATALYST (PALLADIUM(W)CATALYST)

=> S PALLADIUM (W) PRECURSOR

99821 PALLADIUM

102758 PRECURSOR

L4 0 PALLADIUM (W) PRECURSOR

```
=> S PALLADIUM AND CATALYST
         99821 PALLADIUM
           665 CATALYST
L5
             2 PALLADIUM AND CATALYST
=> S L1 AND L5
L6
             0 L1 AND L5
=> S L1 AND PALLADIUM
         99821 PALLADIUM
             1 L1 AND PALLADIUM
L7
=> D L7
L7
     ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN
     39393-92-5 REGISTRY
ED
     Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN
     2-Propenoic acid, homopolymer, compd. with palladium(2+) diacetate
     and 2-propanol aluminum salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
     2-Propanol, aluminum salt, compd. with palladium(2+) diacetate and
CN
     2-propenoic acid homopolymer (9CI)
     Acetic acid, palladium(2+) salt, compd. with 2-propanol aluminum salt
CN
     and 2-propenoic acid homopolymer (9CI)
OTHER NAMES:
     Poly(acrylic acid) compd. with palladium acetate and aluminum
CN
     isopropoxide
     C3 H8 \overline{\text{O}} . x (C3 H4 O2)x . x C2 H4 O2 . 1/3 Al . x Pd
MF
PCT
     Polyacrylic
LC
     STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB
     CM
          1
     CRN 3375-31-3 (64-19-7)
     CMF C2 H4 O2 . 1/2 Pd
     0
  HO-C-CH3
●1/2 Pd(II)
     CM
          555-31-7 (67-63-0)
     CRN
         C3 H8 O . 1/3 Al
     CMF
```

ОН

H3C-CH-CH3

CM 3

CRN 9003-01-4 CMF (C3 H4 O2)x CCI PMS

CM 4

CRN 79-10-7 CMF C3 H4 O2

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1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> FILE CAPLUS
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SINCE FILE TOTAL ENTRY SESSION 55.88 56.09

FULL ESTIMATED COST

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=> S L7

L8 1 L7

=> D L8 ABS IBIB

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB Metal-containing polymer compns., potentially useful as catalysts were prepared by combining metals or oxides or salts with carboxyl-substituted polymers and optionally with inorg. supports, and thermally decarboxylating if desired. Thus, 2000 ml aqueous poly(acrylic acid) [9003-01-4] (mol. weight 1,000,000) solution containing 0.55 acid equivalent was mixed over 2 hr with

0.65

mole nickel hexanoate [16034-23-4] in 2000 ml dioxane and the precipitate dried at 100.deg., giving 29 g blue-green powder with sp. pore volume 0.16 ml/g, sp. surface 125 m2/g, average pore diameter 70.ang., and Ni content 17.4% weight A

similar product, not dried as throughly, was decarboxylated 14 hr at 350.deg. and 2 hr at 375.deg., giving 65% wt, loss and a product with Ni content 52.4% and pore volume 0.15 ml/g. The products were useful as hydrogenation, oxidation, and cyclodehydration catalysts.

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1973:44295 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

78:44295

TITLE:

Metal-containing, polymer-based solid preparation Leonard, William John, Jr.; Holler, Howard V. A. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij N. V.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Ger. Offen., 50 pp.

SOURCE:

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent German

LANGUAGE:

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

INVENTOR(S):

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIN	D DATE	AP	PLICATION N	NO.	DATE
	DE 2213485		19720	928			
	CA 958150			CA	•		
	CA 967934			CA	•		
_	FR 2130465			FR			
ws.	GB 1393005		•	GB	,		
~_/	NL 7203665			NL	ı		
\wedge	US 3779952		19730	0000 US			
/ PRI	ORITY APPLN.	INFO.:		US	1971-12673	36	19710322

=> S ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE

873593 ALUMINUM

8153 ISOPROPOXIDE

L9

2402 ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE

(ALUMINUM (W) ISOPROPOXIDE)

=> S PALLADIUM PRECURSOR

148022 PALLADIUM

222213 PRECURSOR

L10

60 PALLADIUM PRECURSOR

(PALLADIUM (W) PRECURSOR)

=> S L9 AND L10

L11

0 L9 AND L10

=> L9 AND HYDRODECHLORINATION

L9 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND

The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system. For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter "HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> S L9 AND HYDRODECHLORINATION

640 HYDRODECHLORINATION

2 L9 AND HYDRODECHLORINATION L12

=> D L12 ABS IBIB

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

Several alumina, titania, zirconia and silica xerogels modified with approx. 0.05% Pd or 0.05% Ni were synthesized by co-gellation and conventional impregnation methods using Pd acetylacetonate and Ni

acetylacetonate as precursors. Thermolysis of supported complexes was conducted in static air at 300 and 350° for Pd and Ni loaded samples, resp. The resulting catalysts were characterized by x-ray diffraction, XRF, BET, TPR, and tested in the vapor phase hydrodechlorination of dichloromethane (DCM) with mol. hydrogen. Prior to reaction, catalysts were reduced at 300° in 5% H2/He. The synthetic mixture consisted of 1200 ppm CH2Cl2, 1.2% H2 and balance He at a space velocity of 0.005 g min ml-1. Palladium supported catalysts were more active than those containing nickel, i.e., DCM conversions at 200° over Pd(I)-Al203 almost doubled those obtained over Ni(I)-Al203 and no intermediate reaction products were observed over Pd supported catalysts whereas CH3Cl was formed over nickel catalysts. A comparison of the specific activity of catalysts expressed as TOF, indicate that the observed differences in activity are related to the nature of the support and the accessibility of the metal to the fluid phase, even though textural properties also appear to play a role. The most active catalyst, Pd impregnated on sol-gel titania (Pd(I)-TiO2) had an initial specific activity of 0.36 s-1 but, it deactivated considerably after a 48 h exposure to 1200 ppm DCM or by thermolysis of the Pd precursor in static air at 600°. Although Pd impregnated in sol-gel alumina exhibited lower activity, it was much more stable than Pd(I)-TiO2.

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2004:831040 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

142:281914

TITLE:

Screening of Pd and Ni supported on sol-gel derived

oxides for dichloromethane hydrodechlorination

AUTHOR(S):

Aristizabal, Beatriz; Gonzalez, Carlos Andres; Barrio, Izaskun; Montes, Mario; Montes de Correa, Consuelo

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Chemical Engineering Department, Universidad de

Antioquia, Medellin, Colombia

SOURCE:

Journal of Molecular Catalysis A: Chemical (2004),

222(1-2), 189-198

CODEN: JMCCF2; ISSN: 1381-1169

PUBLISHER:

Elsevier B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

English

REFERENCE COUNT:

THERE ARE 55 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS 55 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> D HIS

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:38:07 ON 09 MAY 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:38:20 ON 09 MAY 2005 38 S ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE L10 S PALLADIUM PRECURSOR L20 S PALLADIUM CATALYST

L3 0 S PALLADIUM (W) PRECURSOR L4L5 2 S PALLADIUM AND CATALYST

L6 0 S L1 AND L5

L7 1 S L1 AND PALLADIUM

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:43:04 ON 09 MAY 2005

L81 S L7

L9 2402 S ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE L1060 S PALLADIUM PRECURSOR

0 S L9 AND L10 L11

2 S L9 AND HYDRODECHLORINATION L12

=> S ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE

873593 ALUMINUM

8153 ISOPROPOXIDE

L13 2402 ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE

(ALUMINUM(W) ISOPROPOXIDE)

=> S L13 ACTIVATED CARBON MISSING OPERATOR L13 ACTIVATED

The search profile that was entered contains terms or nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> S L13 AND ACTIVATED CARBON

461172 ACTIVATED 1117224 CARBON

41368 ACTIVATED CARBON

(ACTIVATED (W) CARBON)

4 L13 AND ACTIVATED CARBON L14

=> D L14 1-4 ABS IBIB

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

The title catalyst is made by simultaneously impregnating activated C with a Pd precursor and an Al precursor. The C-supported Pd catalyst is useful for the hydrodechlorination of dichlorodifluoromethane to produce difluoromethane. The combined beneficial properties of both alumina and palladium and activated carbon to secure greater dispersion of alumina are an added advantage. The conversion of CFC-12 is on the order of 85% and the selectivity to HFC-32 is on the order of 85%

ACCESSION NUMBER:

at atmospheric pressure. 2003:319493 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

138:323029

TITLE:

Synthesis of highly-active Al-modified

carbon-supported palladium catalyst

INVENTOR(S):

Murthy, Janmanchi K.; Shekar, Sridara C.; Ramarao,

Kamaraju S.; Raju, Burri D.; Raghavan, Kondapuram V.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

India

SOURCE:

U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 4 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PAT	ENT	NO.			KIN	D	DATE	:	A	PP:	LICA'	rion	NO.		1	DATE	
	us	2003	0784	- 61		A1		2003	0424	_ บ		- 2001	 -983	- 230			20011	023
		6624				B2		2003	0923					•				
	ΕP	1308				A1			0507		_						20011	
		R:												, LU,	NL,	SE	, MC;	PT,
			ΙE,	SI,	LT,	LV,	FI,	, RO,	MK,	CY,	AL	, TR						
	JΡ	2003	1266	92		A2		2003	0507	J	Ρ.	2001	-332	138			20011	030
PRIOF	RITY	APP	LN.	INFO	.:					U	S	2001	-983	230		A.	20011	023
OTHER	R SC	DURCE	(S):			CAS	REA	CT 13	8:32	3029								

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

Thermal and catalytic cracking of both high and low-d. polyethylene (HDPE AΒ and LDPE, resp.) under mild conditions have been investigated in order to study the properties of the solid waxy product so obtained. The catalysts employed were nanometer HZSM-5 and HY zeolites, amorphous silica-alumina, activated carbon, Pd charcoal powder and mesoporous aluminosilicate materials (MCM-41), with and without impregnated Pd. best results achieved in the LDPE degradation with regard to stability and homogeneity of the waxy product were obtained using MCM-41 as catalyst. The high BET surface area, uniform mesoporosity and medium acid strength of this catalyst promotes the polymer cracking according to a random scission mechanism, as well as, the development of hydrogen transfer reactions which reduce the olefinic character of the solid product. On

the other hand, the product obtained from HDPE has a higher homogeneity than that coming from LDPE, leading to a waxy product with better quality for potential applications.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:256708 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:367650

TITLE: Thermal and catalytic cracking of polyethylene under

mild conditions

AUTHOR(S): Van Grieken, R.; Serrano, D. P.; Aguado, J.; Garcia,

R.; Rojo, C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Experimental Sciences and Engineering,

ESCET, Rey Juan Carlos University, Madrid, 28933,

Spain

SOURCE: Journal of Analytical and Applied Pyrolysis (2001),

58-59, 127-142

CODEN: JAAPDD; ISSN: 0165-2370

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB A crack-free LiAlO2 monolith was prepared from lithium isopropoxide and

aluminum isopropoxide by sol-gel processing using a

drying control chemical additive (oxalic acid or DMF). The amorphous monolithic gel began to be transformed directly to γ -LiAlO2 from

500°. At 600°, LiAl508 started to appear, which was an

indication of Li evaporation The addition of a drying control chemical

additive did

not influence the formation of γ -LiAlO2 phase. DMF, used as a drying control chemical additive, was effective in decreasing cracks. Not only the increase of pore size, which resulted in decreased capillary stress, but also the narrowed pore size distribution, which resulted in decreased difference in capillary stress, made DMF effective in decreasing cracks. Activated carbon was also found to be a good

additive for controlling porosity over a wide range.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:739231 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:35606

TITLE: Preparation of lithium aluminate monolith of

controlled porosity by a sol-gel method

AUTHOR(S): Jung, Jae-Myong; Park, Seung-Bin

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem. Eng., Korea Advanced Inst. Sci. Technol.,

Taejon, 305-701, S. Korea

SOURCE: Journal of Materials Science Letters (1996), 15(22),

2012-2015

CODEN: JMSLD5; ISSN: 0261-8028

PUBLISHER: Chapman & Hall

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal LANGUAGE: English

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB The manufacture involves the following steps; (1) separatedly arranging activated C and metal alkoxides in sealed containers or in dry gas flow, (2) allowing the metal alkoxides to vaporize which are adsorbed by the activated C, and (3) contacting the activated C with water vapor to hydrolyze the metal alkoxides. The activated C is useful for adsorbents,

catalyst supports, and other functional materials.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:693867 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:332628

TITLE: Manufacture of activated carbon

carrying metal oxides

INVENTOR(S): Nakajima, Keihachiro; Okada, Kaoru

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shinoji Seishi Kk, Japan

SOURCE:

Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent Japanese

LANGUAGE:

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08245210	A2	19960924	JP 1995-49716	19950309
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-49716	19950309

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                data from INPADOC
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     8 MAR 03 REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY - Sequence annotations enhanced
NEWS
     9 MAR 03 MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS
     10 MAR 22
NEWS
                KOREAPAT now updated monthly; patent information enhanced
     11 MAR 22
                Original IDE display format returns to REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY
NEWS
     12 MAR 22
                PATDPASPC - New patent database available
NEWS
NEWS 13 MAR 22
                REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with experimental property tags
NEWS 14 APR 04
                EPFULL enhanced with additional patent information and new
                 fields
NEWS 15 APR 04
                EMBASE - Database reloaded and enhanced
                New CAS Information Use Policies available online
NEWS 16 APR 18
NEWS 17 APR 25 Patent searching, including current-awareness alerts (SDIs),
                based on application date in CA/CAplus and USPATFULL/USPAT2
                may be affected by a change in filing date for U.S.
                 applications.
      18 APR 28
                 Improved searching of U.S. Patent Classifications for
                 U.S. patent records in CA/CAplus
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219466 ALUMINUM

256 ISOPROPOXIDE

L1 38 ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE (ALUMINUM(W)ISOPROPOXIDE)

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99821 PALLADIUM

102758 PRECURSOR

L2 0 PALLADIUM PRECURSOR (PALLADIUM(W) PRECURSOR)

=> S PALLADIUM CATALYST

99821 PALLADIUM

665 CATALYST

L3 0 PALLADIUM CATALYST (PALLADIUM(W)CATALYST)

=> S PALLADIUM (W) PRECURSOR

99821 PALLADIUM

102758 PRECURSOR

L4 0 PALLADIUM (W) PRECURSOR

```
=> S PALLADIUM AND CATALYST
         99821 PALLADIUM
           665 CATALYST
             2 PALLADIUM AND CATALYST
L5
=> S L1 AND L5
             0 L1 AND L5
L6
=> S L1 AND PALLADIUM
         99821 PALLADIUM
L7
             1 L1 AND PALLADIUM
=> D L7
    ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
L7
     39393-92-5 REGISTRY
RN
     Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
ED
     2-Propenoic acid, homopolymer, compd. with palladium(2+) diacetate
     and 2-propanol aluminum salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
     2-Propanol, aluminum salt, compd. with palladium(2+) diacetate and
     2-propenoic acid homopolymer (9CI)
     Acetic acid, palladium(2+) salt, compd. with 2-propanol aluminum salt
CN
     and 2-propenoic acid homopolymer (9CI)
OTHER NAMES:
     Poly(acrylic acid) compd. with palladium acetate and aluminum
CN
     isopropoxide
     C3 H8 O . x (C3 H4 O2)x . x C2 H4 O2 . 1/3 Al . x Pd
MF
PCT
    Polyacrylic
     STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB
     CM
          1
     CRN 3375-31-3 (64-19-7)
     CMF C2 H4 O2 . 1/2 Pd
     0
 HO-C-CH3
●1/2 Pd(II)
          2
     CM
         555-31-7 (67-63-0)
     CRN
     CMF C3 H8 O . 1/3 Al
    OH
```

H3C-CH-CH3

CM 3

CRN 9003-01-4 CMF (C3 H4 O2)x CCI PMS

CM 4

CRN 79-10-7 CMF C3 H4 O2

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1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> FILE CAPLUS
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE TOTAL ENTRY SESSION 55.88 56.09

FULL ESTIMATED COST

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> S L7

L8 1 L7

=> D L8 ABS IBIB

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB Metal-containing polymer compns., potentially useful as catalysts were prepared by combining metals or oxides or salts with carboxyl-substituted polymers and optionally with inorg. supports, and thermally decarboxylating if desired. Thus, 2000 ml aqueous poly(acrylic acid) [9003-01-4] (mol. weight 1,000,000) solution containing 0.55 acid equivalent was mixed over 2 hr with

0.65

mole nickel hexanoate [16034-23-4] in 2000 ml dioxane and the precipitate dried at 100.deg., giving 29 g blue-green powder with sp. pore volume 0.16 ml/g, sp. surface 125 m2/g, average pore diameter 70.ang., and Ni content 17.4% weight A

similar product, not dried as throughly, was decarboxylated 14 hr at 350.deg. and 2 hr at 375.deg., giving 65% wt, loss and a product with Ni content 52.4% and pore volume 0.15 ml/g. The products were useful as hydrogenation, oxidation, and cyclodehydration catalysts.

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1973:44295 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

78:44295

TITLE:

Metal-containing, polymer-based solid preparation Leonard, William John, Jr.; Holler, Howard V. A. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij N. V.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

INVENTOR(S):

Ger. Offen., 50 pp.

SOURCE:

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO. '	DATE
DE 2213485		19720928		
CA 958150			CA	
CA 967934			CA	
FR 2130465			FR	
GB 1393005			GB	
NL 7203665			NL	
US 3779952		19730000	US	
PRIORITY APPLN.	INFO.:		US 1971-126736	19710322

=> S ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE

873593 ALUMINUM

8153 ISOPROPOXIDE

L9 2402 ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE

(ALUMINUM(W) ISOPROPOXIDE)

=> S PALLADIUM PRECURSOR

148022 PALLADIUM

222213 PRECURSOR

L10

60 PALLADIUM PRECURSOR

(PALLADIUM (W) PRECURSOR)

=> S L9 AND L10

0 L9 AND L10

=> L9 AND HYDRODECHLORINATION

L9 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND

The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system. For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter "HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> S L9 AND HYDRODECHLORINATION

640 HYDRODECHLORINATION

2 L9 AND HYDRODECHLORINATION L12

=> D L12 ABS IBIB

ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

Several alumina, titania, zirconia and silica xerogels modified with approx. 0.05% Pd or 0.05% Ni were synthesized by co-gellation and conventional impregnation methods using Pd acetylacetonate and Ni

acetylacetonate as precursors. Thermolysis of supported complexes was conducted in static air at 300 and 350° for Pd and Ni loaded samples, resp. The resulting catalysts were characterized by x-ray diffraction, XRF, BET, TPR, and tested in the vapor phase hydrodechlorination of dichloromethane (DCM) with mol. hydrogen. Prior to reaction, catalysts were reduced at 300° in 5% H2/He. The synthetic mixture consisted of 1200 ppm CH2Cl2, 1.2% H2 and balance He at a space velocity of 0.005 g min ml-1. Palladium supported catalysts were more active than those containing nickel, i.e., DCM conversions at 200° over Pd(I)-Al203 almost doubled those obtained over Ni(I)-Al203 and no intermediate reaction products were observed over Pd supported catalysts whereas CH3Cl was formed over nickel catalysts. A comparison of the specific activity of catalysts expressed as TOF, indicate that the observed differences in activity are related to the nature of the support and the accessibility of the metal to the fluid phase, even though textural properties also appear to play a role. The most active catalyst, Pd impregnated on sol-gel titania (Pd(I)-TiO2) had an initial specific activity of 0.36 s-1 but, it deactivated considerably after a 48 h exposure to 1200 ppm DCM or by thermolysis of the Pd precursor in static air at 600°. Although Pd impregnated in sol-gel alumina exhibited lower activity, it was much more stable than Pd(I)-TiO2.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:831040 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:281914

TITLE: Screening of Pd and Ni supported on sol-gel derived

oxides for dichloromethane hydrodechlorination

AUTHOR(S): Aristizabal, Beatriz; Gonzalez, Carlos Andres; Barrio,

Izaskun; Montes, Mario; Montes de Correa, Consuelo

CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemical Engineering Department, Universidad de

Antioquia, Medellin, Colombia

SOURCE: Journal of Molecular Catalysis A: Chemical (2004),

222(1-2), 189-198

CODEN: JMCCF2; ISSN: 1381-1169

PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 55 THERE ARE 55 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS.

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> D HIS

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:38:07 ON 09 MAY 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:38:20 ON 09 MAY 2005
L1 38 S ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE
L2 0 S PALLADIUM PRECURSOR
L3 0 S PALLADIUM CATALYST
L4 0 S PALLADIUM (W) PRECURSOR
L5 2 S PALLADIUM AND CATALYST
L6 0 S L1 AND L5
L7 1 S L1 AND PALLADIUM

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:43:04 ON 09 MAY 2005

L8 1 S L7

L9 2402 S ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE L10 60 S PALLADIUM PRECURSOR

L11 0 S L9 AND L10

L12 2 S L9 AND HYDRODECHLORINATION

=> S ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE

873593 ALUMINUM

8153 ISOPROPOXIDE

L13 2402 ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE

(ALUMINUM (W) ISOPROPOXIDE)

=> S L13 ACTIVATED CARBON

MISSING OPERATOR L13 ACTIVATED

The search profile that was entered contains terms or nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> S L13 AND ACTIVATED CARBON

461172 ACTIVATED

1117224 CARBON

41368 ACTIVATED CARBON

(ACTIVATED(W)CARBON)

L14 4 L13 AND ACTIVATED CARBON

=> D L14 1-4 ABS IBIB

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB The title catalyst is made by simultaneously impregnating activated C with a Pd precursor and an Al precursor. The C-supported Pd catalyst is useful for the hydrodechlorination of dichlorodifluoromethane to produce difluoromethane. The combined beneficial properties of both alumina and palladium and activated carbon to secure greater dispersion of alumina are an added advantage. The conversion of CFC-12 is on the order of 85% and the selectivity to HFC-32 is on the order of 85% at atmospheric pressure.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:319493 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

138:323029

TITLE:

Synthesis of highly-active Al-modified

carbon-supported palladium catalyst

INVENTOR(S):

Murthy, Janmanchi K.; Shekar, Sridara C.; Ramarao,

Kamaraju S.; Raju, Burri D.; Raghavan, Kondapuram V.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

India

SOURCE:

U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 4 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003078461	A1	20030424	US 2001-983230	20011023
US 6624109	B2	20030923		
EP 1308206	A1	20030507	EP 2001-309134	20011029
R: AT, BE, CH,	DE, DK	, ES, FR, GB	, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL,	SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT,	LV, FI	, RO, MK, CY	, AL, TR	
JP 2003126692	A2	20030507	JP 2001-332138	20011030
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-983230	A 20011023
OTHER SOURCE(S):	CASREA	CT 138:32302	9	

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB Thermal and catalytic cracking of both high and low-d. polyethylene (HDPE and LDPE, resp.) under mild conditions have been investigated in order to study the properties of the solid waxy product so obtained. The catalysts employed were nanometer HZSM-5 and HY zeolites, amorphous silica-alumina, activated carbon, Pd charcoal powder and mesoporous aluminosilicate materials (MCM-41), with and without impregnated Pd. The best results achieved in the LDPE degradation with regard to stability and homogeneity of the waxy product were obtained using MCM-41 as catalyst. The high BET surface area, uniform mesoporosity and medium acid strength of this catalyst promotes the polymer cracking according to a random scission mechanism, as well as, the development of hydrogen transfer reactions which reduce the olefinic character of the solid product. On

the other hand, the product obtained from HDPE has a higher homogeneity than that coming from LDPE, leading to a waxy product with better quality for potential applications.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:256708 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:367650

TITLE: Thermal and catalytic cracking of polyethylene under

mild conditions

AUTHOR(S): Van Grieken, R.; Serrano, D. P.; Aguado, J.; Garcia,

R.; Rojo, C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Experimental Sciences and Engineering,

ESCET, Rey Juan Carlos University, Madrid, 28933,

Spain

SOURCE: Journal of Analytical and Applied Pyrolysis (2001),

58-59, 127-142

CODEN: JAAPDD; ISSN: 0165-2370

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB A crack-free LiAlO2 monolith was prepared from lithium isopropoxide and aluminum isopropoxide by sol-gel processing using a

drying control chemical additive (oxalic acid or DMF). The amorphous monolithic gel began to be transformed directly to γ -LiAlO2 from

500°. At 600°, LiAl508 started to appear, which was an

indication of Li evaporation The addition of a drying control chemical additive did

not influence the formation of γ -LiAlO2 phase. DMF, used as a drying control chemical additive, was effective in decreasing cracks. Not only the increase of pore size, which resulted in decreased capillary stress, but also the narrowed pore size distribution, which resulted in decreased difference in capillary stress, made DMF effective in decreasing cracks. Activated carbon was also found to be a good

additive for controlling porosity over a wide range.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:739231 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:35606

TITLE: Preparation of lithium aluminate monolith of

controlled porosity by a sol-gel method

AUTHOR(S): Jung, Jae-Myong; Park, Seung-Bin

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem. Eng., Korea Advanced Inst. Sci. Technol.,

Taejon, 305-701, S. Korea

SOURCE: Journal of Materials Science Letters (1996), 15(22),

2012-2015

CODEN: JMSLD5; ISSN: 0261-8028

PUBLISHER: Chapman & Hall

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal LANGUAGE: English

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB The manufacture involves the following steps; (1) separatedly arranging activated C and metal alkoxides in sealed containers or in dry gas flow, (2) allowing the metal alkoxides to vaporize which are adsorbed by the activated C, and (3) contacting the activated C with water vapor to hydrolyze the metal alkoxides. The activated C is useful for adsorbents, catalyst supports, and other functional materials.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:693867 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:332628

TITLE: Manufacture of activated carbon

carrying metal oxides

INVENTOR(S): Nakajima, Keihachiro; Okada, Kaoru

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shinoji Seishi Kk, Japan

SOURCE:

Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent Japanese

LANGUAGE:

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08245210	A2	19960924	JP 1995-49716	19950309
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-49716	19950309

=> PALLADIUM PRECURSOR

PALLADIUM IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND

The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system. For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter "HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> S PALLADIUM PRECURSOR

148022 PALLADIUM

222213 PRECURSOR

L15

60 PALLADIUM PRECURSOR

(PALLADIUM(W) PRECURSOR)

=> S L15 AND HYDRODECHLORINATION

640 HYDRODECHLORINATION

L16 2 L15 AND HYDRODECHLORINATION

=> S L16 AND ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE

873593 ALUMINUM

8153 ISOPROPOXIDE

2402 ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE

(ALUMINUM (W) ISOPROPOXIDE)

L17 0 L16 AND ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE

=> D L16 1-2 ABS IBIB

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

This study examines the influence of the preparation variables on the physicochem. properties of Pd/C catalyst and its performance in the hydrodechlorination of carbon tetrachloride and proposes a model of a palladium active site and its catalytic "modus operandi" which satisfactorily describes the chloroform formation from carbon tetrachloride. Several carbon-supported Pd (0.2-1.6 wt%) catalysts were prepared by incipient wetness impregnation of the support with H2PdCl4 aqueous solns. and reduced at 523 K (CPd series). Addnl., five portions of the 1.0 wt% CPd precursor were reduced at 423, 473, 623, 723, and 823 K. Another two catalysts containing 1.0 wt% Pd were prepared in similarly to Pd(NO3)2 and reduced at 523 K (NPd series). One of these last samples was calcined at 573 K prior to the reduction The TPR results indicate that reduction

of the CPd precursors is more difficult than that of NPd, which are reduced at subambient temperature As shown by CO chemisorption, metal dispersion in NPd is lower than in CPd catalysts, in which dispersion decreases as the reduction temperature increases. XPS shows that PdO and Pdn+ species are present on the catalysts surface and that their proportion depends on the reduction temperature and the nature of the palladium precursor. All the catalysts containing both Pd0 and Pdn+ were active and highly selective in the hydrodechlorination of carbon tetrachloride to chloroform, whereas samples having only one of these species were inactive. The results indicate that both PdO and Pdn+ are required for the catalytic hydrodechlorination reaction and,

consequently, it is proposed that the active Pd site is dual in nature and is constituted by the association of the two species: electron-deficient and metallic palladium [Pdn+-Pd0]. The hydrodechlorination activity is related to the Pdn+/Pd0 ratio and the maximum activity corresponds to $Pdn+/Pd0\approx1$. We propose that H2 chemisorbs and dissocs. on Pd0 to give the covalent adatom Pd-H, whereas CC14 chemisorbs dissociatively on the same Pdn+ site by abstraction of the slightly nucleophilic chloride anion (C1:-), leading to the formation of the highly reactive activated complex [C1-Pd0: CC13]n+. Interaction between the two surface species leads to chloroform and hydrogen chloride and to the regeneration of the active site.

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2002:502393 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

137:337533

TITLE:

Liquid-Phase Hydrodechlorination of CCl4 to

CHCl3 on Pd/Carbon Catalysts: Nature and Role of Pd

Active Species

AUTHOR(S):

Gomez-Sainero, Luisa Ma.; Seoane, Xose L.; Fierro,

Jose L. G.; Arcoya, Adolfo

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Instituto de Catalisis y Petroleoguimica, CSIC,

Cantoblanco, Madrid, 28049, Spain

SOURCE:

Journal of Catalysis (2002), 209(2), 279-288

CODEN: JCTLA5; ISSN: 0021-9517

PUBLISHER:

Elsevier Science

DOCUMENT TYPE: LANGUAGE:

Journal English

REFERENCE COUNT:

59 THERE ARE 59 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB Several catalysts containing 1 wt% Pd on carbon were prepared by incipient wetness impregnation of the support with H2PdC14 (CPd series) or Pd(NO3)2 (NPd series) aqueous solns. Catalysts of the CPd series were reduced at 393, 523, 623 and 723 K, whereas two NPd samples (one calcined and the other uncalcined) were reduced at 523 K. The TPR results indicate that reduction of Pd precursor in CPd is more difficult than in NPd samples, which are reduced at sub-ambient temperature As shown by CO chemisorption, metal dispersion in NPd is lower than in CPd catalysts, in which dispersion decreases as the reduction temperature increases. Anal. by XPS shows that Pd0

and

Pdn+ species are present on the catalysts surface and that their proportion depends on the reduction temperature and the nature of the palladium precursor. All the catalysts were active in the hydrodechlorination of carbon tetrachloride to chloroform, the CPd samples being more selective than the NPd ones. The activity is related to the Pdn+/PdO ratio, and a maximum was found for the value 1. The results are explained assuming that the active site is dual in nature [Pdn+-PdO]. Carbon tetrachloride is adsorbed and activated on Pdn+ and H2 is adsorbed and dissociated on PdO. Interaction between these two adsorbed species gives CHCl3 and HCl.

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2000:566732 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

133:251958

TITLE:

Carbon-supported palladium catalysts for liquid-phase

hydrodechlorination of carbon tetrachloride to

chloroform

AUTHOR(S):

Gomez-Sainero, L. M.; Grau, J. M.; Arcoya, A.; Seoane,

X. L.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Instituto de Catalisis y Petroleoquimica, CSIC,

Madrid, 28049, Spain

SOURCE:

Studies in Surface Science and Catalysis (2000), 130C(International Congress on Catalysis, 2000, Pt.

C), 2009-2014

CODEN: SSCTDM; ISSN: 0167-2991

PUBLISHER:

Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: LANGUAGE:

Journal

REFERENCE COUNT:

English 11

THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> D HIS

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:38:07 ON 09 MAY 2005)

	FILE	'REGIS	STI	RY' ENTERED AT 11:38:20 ON 09 MAY 2005
L1		38	S	ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE
L2		0	S	PALLADIUM PRECURSOR
L3		0	S	PALLADIUM CATALYST
L4		0	S	PALLADIUM (W) PRECURSOR
L5		2	S	PALLADIUM AND CATALYST
L6		0	S	L1 AND L5
L7		1	S	L1 AND PALLADIUM
	FILE	CAPLU	JS	' ENTERED AT 11:43:04 ON 09 MAY 2005
L8	FILE	CAPLU	-	L7
L8 L9	t.TTE	1	S	
	F.TTE	1	S S	L7
L9	FILE	1 2402	S S	L7 ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE
L9 L10	FILE	1 2402 60	S S S	L7 ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE PALLADIUM PRECURSOR
L9 L10 L11	FILE	1 2402 60 0	S S S S S	L7 ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE PALLADIUM PRECURSOR L9 AND L10
L9 L10 L11 L12	FILE	1 2402 60 0 2	555555	L7 ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE PALLADIUM PRECURSOR L9 AND L10 L9 AND HYDRODECHLORINATION ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE
L9 L10 L11 L12 L13	FILE	1 2402 60 0 2 2402	555555	L7 ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE PALLADIUM PRECURSOR L9 AND L10 L9 AND HYDRODECHLORINATION ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE
L9 L10 L11 L12 L13 L14	FILE	1 2402 60 0 2 2402 4	55555555	L7 ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE PALLADIUM PRECURSOR L9 AND L10 L9 AND HYDRODECHLORINATION ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE L13 AND ACTIVATED CARBON
L9 L10 L11 L12 L13 L14 L15	FILE	1 2402 60 0 2 2402 4 60	5555555555	L7 ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE PALLADIUM PRECURSOR L9 AND L10 L9 AND HYDRODECHLORINATION ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE L13 AND ACTIVATED CARBON PALLADIUM PRECURSOR

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                PATDPAFULL - New display fields provide for legal status
                data from INPADOC
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     5 FEB 28 BABS - Current-awareness alerts (SDIs) available
NEWS 6 FEB 28 MEDLINE/LMEDLINE reloaded
NEWS 7 MAR 02 GBFULL: New full-text patent database on STN
NEWS 8 MAR 03 REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY - Sequence annotations enhanced
NEWS 9 MAR 03 MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
     10 MAR 22
                KOREAPAT now updated monthly; patent information enhanced
NEWS
     11 MAR 22
                Original IDE display format returns to REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY
NEWS
NEWS
     12 MAR 22
                PATDPASPC - New patent database available
NEWS
     13 MAR 22
                REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with experimental property tags
NEWS 14 APR 04
                EPFULL enhanced with additional patent information and new
                 fields
NEWS
     15 APR 04
                EMBASE - Database reloaded and enhanced
     16 APR 18
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                New CAS Information Use Policies available online
NEWS 17 APR 25 Patent searching, including current-awareness alerts (SDIs),
                based on application date in CA/CAplus and USPATFULL/USPAT2
                may be affected by a change in filing date for U.S.
                applications.
NEWS 18 APR 28
                Improved searching of U.S. Patent Classifications for
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NEWS 18 APR 28 Improved searching of U.S. Patent Classifications for U.S. patent records in CA/CAplus

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NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)
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FULL ESTIMATED COST

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=> S 39393-92-5/RN L1 1 39393-92-5/RN

=> D L1

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

RN 39393-92-5 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN 2-Propenoic acid, homopolymer, compd. with palladium(2+) diacetate and 2-propanol aluminum salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 2-Propanol, aluminum salt, compd. with palladium(2+) diacetate and 2-propenoic acid homopolymer (9CI)

CN Acetic acid, palladium(2+) salt, compd. with 2-propanol aluminum salt and 2-propenoic acid homopolymer (9CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Poly(acrylic acid) compd. with palladium acetate and aluminum isopropoxide

MF C3 H8 O . x (C3 H4 O2)x . x C2 H4 O2 . 1/3 Al . x Pd

PCT Polyacrylic

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB

CRN 3375-31-3 (64-19-7) CMF C2 H4 O2 . 1/2 Pd

●1/2 Pd(II)

CM 2

CRN 555-31-7 (67-63-0) CMF C3 H8 O . 1/3 Al

●1/3 Al

CM 3

CRN 9003-01-4 CMF (C3 H4 O2)x CCI PMS

CM 4

CRN 79-10-7 CMF C3 H4 O2

- 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
- 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> FILE CAPLUS
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE TOTAL ENTRY SESSION 2.70 2.91

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:09:18 ON 09 MAY 2005
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 9 May 2005 VOL 142 ISS 20 FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 May 2005 (20050508/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> S L1

L2 1 L1

=> D L2 ABS IBIB

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB Metal-containing polymer compns., potentially useful as catalysts were prepared by combining metals or oxides or salts with carboxyl-substituted polymers and optionally with inorg. supports, and thermally decarboxylating if desired. Thus, 2000 ml aqueous poly(acrylic acid) [9003-01-4] (mol. weight 1,000,000) solution containing 0.55 acid equivalent was mixed over 2 hr with

mole nickel hexanoate [16034-23-4] in 2000 ml dioxane and the precipitate dried at 100.deg., giving 29 g blue-green powder with sp. pore volume 0.16 ml/g, sp. surface 125 m2/g, average pore diameter 70.ang., and Ni content 17.4% weight A

similar product, not dried as throughly, was decarboxylated 14 hr at 350.deg. and 2 hr at 375.deg., giving 65% wt, loss and a product with Ni content 52.4% and pore volume 0.15 ml/g. The products were useful as hydrogenation, oxidation, and cyclodehydration catalysts.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:44295 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:44295

TITLE: Metal-containing, polymer-based solid preparation INVENTOR(S): Leonard, William John, Jr.; Holler, Howard V. A. PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij N. V.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 50 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATÈ	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2213485		19720928		
CA 958150			CA	
CA 967934			CA	
FR 2130465			FR	
GB 1393005			GB	
NL 7203665			NL	
US 3779952		19730000	US	
PRIORITY APPLN.	<pre>INFO.:</pre>		US 1971-126736	19710322

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:08:01 ON 09 MAY 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:08:14 ON 09 MAY 2005 L1 1 S 39393-92-5/RN

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L2